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THE BUN, New York city.

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Local News.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Pages and New York Associates Page is at 21 to 29 Am street. All information and docu-ments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

Annex Hawaii, or Enforce the Treaty

It will surprise nobody to learn that Mr. CLEVELAND urges Congress to waive, in the interest of a British corporation, that provision of our treaty with the Hawaiian Isl ands which forbids the lease of any member of the group to the subjects of any for eign power. The recommendation is accompanied by the insidious suggestion that the osperity and progress of Hawaii would be ignally furthered by placing on its territory one of the stations of the projected sub marine cable line between New Zealand and British Columbia. Not a word is said, however, in the message touching a solution of the matter by which the interests of Hawaii and those of the United States could be alike subserved. Let Congress grant the earnest and repeated prayer of the Honolulu Government for annexation, and then a British corporation can be safely permitted to land a cable upon Necker Island, which thenceforth and against all comers would be protected by the Stars and Stripes.

That is the obvious, quick, easy, and conclusive way of reconciling the commercial interests of Hawali with the political yearnings of its people and the responsive sympathies of the American republic. Why is not this proposed to Congress by Mr. CLEVE-LAND? Because his present profession of eagerness to promote the welfare of the Hawaiian people and meet the wishes of their Government is a sham, which for hollowness and brazen assurance surpasses any of his previous outgivings in the rôle of consecrated autocrat. Here is a man but for whom the Hawaiian Islands would have become a part of the United States nearly two years ago, after which incorporation the immense stimulus imparted to Hawaiian industry and commerce would have assured the speedy connection of Honolulu by cable not pnly with New Zealand but with New Caledonia and with San Francisco.

So long as the only appeal to Mr. CLEVE-

LAND's sensibilities came from the American people, who without distinction of party have desired compliance with the Hawaiian petition for annexation, he remained deaf, obdurate, inflexible. But the moment an opportunity is offered of pleasing the British Government, of furthering British commercial interests, and assisting a British corporation, he is transformed into an effusive, deferential, supple, useful tool. He discovers suddenly that he has always felt a solemn and absorbing interest in the welfare of the Hawaiian Islands and their government; and with his hand upon his waistcoat and his tongue in his cheek he protests that his painful anxiety on their account will continue unrelieved until he sees an English company acquire a lien on their territory. The fact that a French company has already completed a cable to New Caledonia, and looks forward to extending it to Honolulu and the United States, only deepens Mr. CLEVE-LAND's solicitude for Hawaiian interests, and intensifies his conviction that the ground uld be preoccupied as

by British subjects. The Senate of the United States has nut itself on record against permitting anything likely to promote the influence of any European power over the Hawaiian commonwealth. It is ridiculous to pretend that the waiver of our treaty rights, and the sanction of a lease of Necker Island to Great Britain. would not promote such influence. Such a lease is one of the very contingencies against which the framers of our treaty with Hawaii were sedulous to guard. Such a lease would prove the thin end of a wedge, which with pressure irresistible would sooner or later split the bonds of interest and sympathy which are now drawing Hawaii and the United States together. A waiver of the safeguards provided by our treaty would be, so long as the islands remain independent, not merely an act of folly, but a deliberate betrayal of the trust reposed in Congress by our people. There is, we repeat, a safe and easy way of gratifying the British cable company without endangering American or Hawaiian interests. Let Mr. CLEVELAND yield to the desire of the Honolulu Government, and lay before the Senate a treaty annexing the Hawaiian Islands. That is a proposal, perhaps the only one which he can make during the remainder of his term, that would be certain to be instantly accepted.

Arbitration England Doesn't Want.

We should like to learn from Mr. WILLIAM BANDAL CREMER, M. P., who has come to this country from England with a memorial in favor of the arbitration of all international disputes, why his own Government has persistently refused to accept Venesuela's proposition for an arbitration of the boundary dispute between British Gulana

and Venezuela? For years, and under successive Presidents, the Venezuelan Government has besought England to permit the application of the principle of arbitration to this dispute, which has repeatedly endangered the peace of the two countries, and which caused the severance of diplomatic relations between them. Veneguela has stood ready to accept any impartial arbitrator, European, or American, and has even offered, for the sake of tranquillity, to modify her territorial claims in such a way as would certainly give unfair advantages to England. But the English Government sustains British Guiana in holding possession of a rich gold-bearing strip of territory which formerly was the undisputed property of Venezuela. This strip has been for some time under the guardianship of British troops and war ships, and all the appeals of Venezuela for arbitration have been disregarded. It is held by British force, heedless of Venezuelan rights. If there ever were a case for a peaceful settlement of an international dispute, the Venezuelan-Gulana pase is certainly one.

The British member of Parliament who

AND THE RESERVE AND THE PERSONS AND

bassador at Washington, ought to have induced his Government to accept the honorable proposition of Venezuela before he came here.

While England countenances the principle of international arbitration at times, she is very apt to object to its application where her interests are concerned, more especially where the party of the other part is weak enough to be overpowered easily.

The Crime and Confession of the President.

The scathing review of Mr. CLEVELAND'S complicity in the Hawaiian royalist conspiracy, which we reprint from one of the leading Democratic journals of the West, paints the crime in colors not a shade too dark. The chief of the royalist plotters happens to be the President of the United States; and in confessing that as President of the United States he undertook to overthrow a friendly and sovereign Government in diplomatic relations with our own, Mr. CLEVELAND consciously or unconsciously furnishes all the evidence that would be needed for the successful prosecution of impeachment proceedings against him.

This is no exaggeration of the significance of the President's letter of August last to the three Commissioners from LILIUOKA-LANI. They asked him squarely whether there was any hope of his doing anything more to destroy President Dole's Government and to establish a throne again in Hawaii for the benefit of their principal, Mrs. DOMINIS. He replied, as sounrely: No; he had tried and failed; he had turned over the whole matter to Congress. The exact words of this astounding declaration are these: "Fully appreciating the constitutional limitations of my executive power, and by no means unmindful of the hindrances that might arise, I undertook the task. Having failed in my plans, I committed the entire subject to the Congress of the United States, which had abundant power and authority in the premises."

Now, Mr. CLEVELAND confesses not only that he undertook to destroy a Government recognized by our own and by the other nations of the earth, but that he "undertook the task" with a full appreciation of the constitutional limitations of his executive power. He went into the conspiracy with eyes wide open. He knew that it was an enterprise in which the power and authority to involve the United States rested with the Congress and not with himself. The Constitution vests in Congress and not in the Executive the authority which Mr. CLEVE-LAND undertook to exercise without consulting Congress, and without referring the subject to Congress for its judgment and action until after his own independent and unconstitutional efforts to destroy the Hawaiian Government had failed. His confession of complicity in the secret plots against the legitimate and recognized Government of a sovereign power, is also a confession that he did not engage in the conspiracy in ignorance of the laws he was violating, the oath he was breaking. It was not until the plot had failed, through circumstances wholly beyond his control, that the President respected the constitutional limitations of his office and performed his constitutional duty by referring the subject to the Congress, the only branch of Government, as he himself admits, which has authority to decide and to act.

Since the United States Government came into existence there has not been a clearer case of Executive usurpation. Since the United States Constitution was written there has been no more defiant disregard of its letter and spirit by any, one of the twenty-three Executives who have sworn to obey and uphold it. The usurpation would be none the less defiant if the purpose had been meritorious, and the object in view consonant with the honor and interests of the nation. The full measure of Mr. CLEVE-LAND'S offence is apparent when we consider the character of the conspiracy in which he engaged, with his eyes open, as tions. He plotted to strangle a newborn republic: to restore a semi-civilized monarchy; to betray men of American blood and American sympathies into the clutch of a bloodthirsty savage of the female sex in order that she might send them to her executioner. This is the task Mr. CLEVELAND undertook, and in which, thank Heaven! he ignominiously failed.

The President will probably not be impeached, although on his own confession he richly merits impeachment. His punishment will be of another sort, in the long run perhaps not less humiliating to personal pride or less effective as a deterrent and warning to his successors in office.

Protect the Innocent.

The demand for investigation, always rife at this season of the year, has reached the Legislature, and several bills have been presented calling for the appointment of inves tigating committees. Thus we may have in the summer of 1895, instead of one committee investigating one city department, as was the case in 1894, a dozen committees investigating a dozen city departments. If this is done, it is to be hoped that some rule will be adopted to protect from unjust aspersions the rights of third parties not directly connected with the investigation, or within the scope of its scrutiny.

The Constitution of the United States pro

vides, for the safeguarding of every citizen that a person accused of any offence shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, shall be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, shall be confronted with the witnesses against him, and have the right of being advised as to his legal rights by counsel. Under the rules adopted by the LEXOW committee it was in the power of any individual to make such accusations against another as his malice or interest might suggest; and the person smirched by such irresponsible and perhaps mendacious testimony, was left without any lawful protection whatsoever. A case in point was furnished to the grave detriment of JOHN R. VOORHIS, a well-known and esteemed police magistrate. Here was a public officer whose connection with the public departments of this city antedates that of many public men. He has been, in turn, an Excise Commissioner, a Dock Commissioner, a Police Commissioner, and a Police Judge; yet by the testimony of REPPENHAGEN, a State Democracy man and himself a confessed delinquent, Commissioner Voorbus, despite twenty years of unblemished official service, was left, on hearsay and without any corroborating details, under the imputation of having profited by corrupt payments. Mr. Voornts, distressed at such an accusation and eager to refute it, appealed in person to the LEXOW committee for an opportunity to exculpate himself from such a vague and indefinite charge; but the committee at that time was after sensations for its closing sessions, and so Mr. Voorsis could not obtain a hearing.

mission not intrusted to the British Am- the facts of the case and his own freedom from any complicity, and this was afterward sworn to by him before a Judge of the Supreme Court and submitted to the committee. This was one of many cases to which public attention was less attracted on account of the relative obscurity or un-

importance of the victims of injustice. . It is to be hoped in the interest of fairness, that if there are to be this year any investigation committees appointed by the State Senate, their proceedings will be limited by such safeguards as the Federal Constitution itself prescribes in the case of alleged crimionly and as are included in the rules of all public tribunals of American origin, or exercising powers of interrogation in the United States.

The Professor's Plea in Abatement. At the dinner of the Young Men's Democratic Association of Philadelphia the Hon. WILLIAM L. WILSON spoke in this blended

strain of mourning and of hope: "Moderate and just taxation is indeed the highest achievement of legislative action. It we have failed as a party in our recent effort to reach this high chievement, as we must admit that we have failed let us searchingly and in the spirit of the most honest inquiry ascertain bow far that fallure has been due to faithlessuess in our efforts or in our own ranks, and how far it was due to the entrenchment of privilege so strong and so inveterate that no first assault could hope fully to dislodge it. I am one of those who be-lieve that our partial failure has been due to both causes, and so believing I find in our present reverses no cause for despondency or for party disorganization and spathy, but a higher call to duty, to a more vanced party policy, a more steadfast and loyal ad-

The achievement to which the Democratic party set itself was the making of a constitutional tariff, a tariff for revenue only. It is mere wind and sound for Mr. WILSON to ascribe to "privilege," that is, to protection knowing it had a good thing and hanging on to it, any part of the responsibility for the pitiable and ignominious failure of the Democratic party to make the kind of tariff it promised to make, or anything liker to it than a red ant is to a camelopard. Was it "privilege" that induced Mr. WILSON, as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, to consent to a tariff bill full of protective jobs, an altered protective tariff, McKINLEY revised? Was it "privilege," entrenched or unentrenched, that stole the income tax from the Populists, and impudently foisted it upon the Democracy !

Mr. Wilson never prepared a bill for a tariff for revenue only. It suits him and his admirers to represent the original WILson bill as an innocent and a virtuous measure that subsequently fell among protectionists and was corrupted. But the bill was born corrupt. It never was a bill for revenue only. The constitutional tariff never had a friend or a defender in the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Wilson will best consult his reputation by keeping silent about the great Democratic fizzle. The cowardice, the readiness to forget or evade solemn obligations, the quick and absolute repudiation of the tariff platform of 1892 cannot be laid to the account of the great protected interests. GROVER CLEVELAND, WILLIAM L. WILSON, and every Democrat that voted for the Wilson bill are the men that must bear the blame. They were not beaten in fight with protection. They sneaked out, and put on the protectionist uniform. There was no fight. The treacherous friends of the constitutional tariff abandoned it before the first gun was fired. And now they are trying to distribute the dishonor, and get rid of their proper share.

The Sheep of Marco Polo.

The well-known British traveller, Mr. CURZON, writing from the Pamirs, the loftiest of Asian plateaus, says that unless the exuberant ardor of sportsmen is curbed the great mountain sheep of MARCO POLO will disappear from their native retreats among the Pamir ranges and will be visible only in the glass cases of European museums. He thinks some restraint should be placed upon the huntsmen who take advansports to Chinese decimate the game of the Pamirs.

MARCO POLO was the first to describe the Oris Poli, or great mountain sheep, and it was from him that this splendid animal received its classical name. For centuries his description of the Ovis Poli was regarded as one of the proofs that the renowned traveller was a gifted story teller, unworthy of credence. Only within the past twentyfive years have explorers discovered that Polo told the truth about the Pamirs and its denizens. They have seen these mountain burghers on the steep slopes, the grandest of their species, full-grown males standing eleven or twelve hands high, with immense curling horns that are sometimes five or six feet in length from the base to the extremity. They say it is the rarest sport to hunt them, for only nimrods of the greatest skill and perseverance can approach within range. The prize of a first-class head is worth crossing the sea to win, and until recently not over a dozen English sportsmen

had obtained one. Some men will cross a continent to get bit of rock from the summit of a maiden peak. Others will traverse the desert and brave the snows and desolation of the Pamirs for a pair of horns of the great quadruped that is found nowhere else in the world. One woman has engaged in this chase. Mrs. LITTLEDALE, as eager in the pursuit of wild game as her husband, shared with him the hardships of tent life among these glacier-coated mountains, and felt amply repaid by the trophies they brought home. One day LITTLEDALE was brightly answered by a native, of whom he asked Do you think I can get any mountain "How do I sheep over on that range ?" know ?" was the reply. "They don't live

Many a day the huntsmen have seen their game far above them on the heights, almost as inaccessible as the North Pole; and when, after weary hours of climbing and hiding and waiting, their hearts have quickened at the thought that the prize was almost within their grasp, the beast has shown himself as elusive as a rainbow. The best thing under such circumstances is to be philosophical and enjoy the scenery. For here are magnificent snow peaks rising over 20,000 feet above the sea. The like of this region does not exist. Here are the sources of mighty rivers; and the great plateau, which sends its streams to nourish the plains and weave a ribbon of verdure through the deserts, gathers the waters of its central regions into great cups hollowed in the rocks, whence they escape only by evaporation, leaving their minerals in the saltest of lakes.

Once the Ovis Poli had a wider range, for its borns and skulis are found in the Alpine tracts of the Tien Shan; but to-day these great mountain sheep are found only among the higher ridges of the Pamirs. They avoid the valleys, and he who seeks them has to has come to this country upon a special But he made an affidavit setting forth all | is the mountain sheep of Manco Poto, and | risgs may be ansalled.

it is hoped these animals will long endure to adorn the stern landscapes of which they are the noblest living feature.

The Ambassadors of the United States

The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, as it has passed the House and gone to the Senate, is radically defective. It needs amendment.

Raise the salaries of our Ambassadors to at least \$35,000 each, though \$50,000 s year would be better. -

Do this at once.

If Congress neglects any longer this imperative duty of justice and national self-respect, our Ambassadors are likely to come trooping home, disgusted in heart and impover ished in pocket, leaving vacancles which nobody but rich poodles will be willing to fill.

and covering the greatest and most prosper ous of republics with humiliation in the eves of the world. This is no exaggeration of the case. Must men like Mr. BAYARD, Mr. EUSTIS, Mr.

RUNYON, Mr. MACVEAGH, and Mr. BRECK-INRIDGE, be compelled by the apathy and indifference of Congress to struggle on at London, Paris, Berlin, Rome, and St. Petersburg, in the vain attempt to support the dignity of their office upon the ridiculously inadequate compensation provided by the existing law? Duty bids them stay. Personal bankruptcy stares them in the

face if they do stay. This country has no business to subject its respected and patriotic statesmen to such an alternative. Our Ambassadors are sent abroad to represent the United States according to the forms and fashions of civilized diplomacy, not to fight the wolf from their own doors.

Raise the salaries of our Ambassadors to at least \$35,000 each, though \$50,000 would not be too much.

Do it now : at once.

We are not surprised that those of our Russian-Jewish immigrants who recently made haste to take the oath of allegiance to the new Czar at the consulate, have become apprehensive of the liabilities thus assumed. They have found out that such of their number as are liable to military duty may at any time be called back to Russia for service in the army. If Russia were involved in war, a draft would be made upon them, and they would not be entitled to the protection of our Government, the au-

When the world was young all men were How about ADAM?

thority of which they do not acknowledge.

Another woman of Irish birth, Mrs. Mc-DONALD, has gone to her long rest when over a hundred years old. Mrs. O'BRIEN, who died here last month in the 106th year of her age, was also of Irish birth. We should judge from the reports which are frequently brought to that Ireland, known to its people as the "ould sod," must be a good try for centenarians. The real, genuine, original Irish are a tough race, and some of them seem to grow yet tougher, or tough as leather. when they come to this country. The trouble with lots of our Irish-born people is that they do not take the right kind of care of themselves, or, in other words, do not mind their health. If they would mind it, and keep their eyes forneast them when they are out, so as to steer clear of the nettles, centenarians would be yet more plentiful among them.

THE ROYALIST CONSPIRATOR. Mr. Cleveland's Amazing Confession of an From the Cincinnati Enquirer of Jan. c.

"I am entirely willing," says the President, that our people should know everything I know concerning the visit of the so-called 'Com mittee of Royalists." If he was entirely willing. why has he concealed his knowledge for five months? He has never done anything with regard to the Hawaiian Government that he was willing the people should know. He has played a game of hide and seek from beginning to end. He crept stealthily upon the revolutionary Government there in 1893, and endeavored to put it to death before his movements could become known anywhere in the United States. His conduct was that of a conspirator, and it is notorious upon its consummation before Congress, the press, or the people could have any inkling of what he was about. When he knew that the news of his movements was about to arrive from Honolulu, he did just as he has now done. He made known to the country facts which could no longer be concealed. After professing, then, to submit the subject to Congress, he did not desist from his sinister operations, but kept his own agents busily at work to forestall any action that Congress might take. Liliuokalani had no more zealous adherent than Mr. Cleveland; certainly not up to the time that Congress positive ly recognized the new republic. She was able t all times to show that the President was her friend, as he was the enemy of the Americans on the islands, and that he was the mainstay of the cause of the monarchy, and the most notent and persistent enemy of the establishment of a republic.

All the world knows that because of the President's hostility to free Government in Hawaii, and because of his devotion to the interests of the ex-Queen, it has been possible to keep on foot one petty conspiracy after another to drive the timid and credulous away from the upport of the new Government. None knows etter than the President that his sympathy for her cause has, of itself, operated to a considerable extent as an intervention of the United States Executive to such an extent as to menace he peace of the islands. The President knows that in the absence of an American war vessel. ommanded by a faithful officer, hostile to his Hawaiian policy and loyal to that of the Government of the United States, there has always been an opportunity for the creation of a dis-turbance by the Royalist faction and the landing of British marines for the professed object of protecting the interests of British subects. It is apparent from the statement he now makes that, as late as August last, he rendered aid and comfort to the conspirators against the republic which this Government

It is to be hoped that if the President now has cked up in his bosom any more secret stuff to his discredit he will speedily unbosom himself

New England Bids Good-by to Blatr. From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Perhaps if the Hon IL W. Blair could have foresee: result of the Senatorial contest in New Hampshir would have acted in the spirit of the maxim that a rd in the hand is worth two in the bush, and would not have declined a renomination and reflection to the lower branch of Congress, especially as there was nothing to prevent his holding on to the one bird while reaching out for the two. We fear that the cx-Senator's true reason for wanting to get back to the Federal Senate is that in the upper branch there is a chance for unlimited talk. We do indeed fear it. So does the American public, irrespective of latitude, longitude, or party. And that fear it is which will reconcile mankind on this hemisphere to the defnat of the dairian aspirations.

Wants a Divorce Because He Was Too

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 7 .- A bill for divorce was filed in the Wayne Circuit Court to-day on behalf of a oung man who contends that he was too young when took unto himself a wife, and he now desires the court to dissolve his relations. The applicant for livorce is Orien A. Fisher. He recites that on Feb. 1. 1894, he was married to Minnie D. Carpenter at the village of Wayne, and that he was then a minor, being but 17 years of age. He also recited that he has no climb. Save for a few valleys where men can live, the Pamira are a frightful and inhospitable waste. The most distinctive characteristic of their impoverished fauna is the mountain sheep of Matter Poles. THE TILDEN TRUST.

Mr. Bigslow Tells of Its Administration and Its Future Plans, To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the ourse of some comments upon the Tilden Trust in your editorial columns on the 8th inst. you indulge in the following criticism upon the con

duct of the trustees of that trust. The Hilden Trust is not executed. The monument of he illustrious American statesman is not creeted, and, o far as we know, the trustees have taken no steps to carry out practically the project he had at heart which Mrs. Hazard, with commendable plety, bas sought to further. Nothing is done, and apparently can agree on nothing to do; and in their ncertitude they are inviting just repreach from the

Had the writer of this paragraph taken the trouble to apply at the office of the Tilden Trust, he might have readily ascertained enough to have satisfied him of the gross injustice of the imputations thus inconsiderately put into circulation.

It is now eight years and upward since Mr. Tilden's death, but this is the first reflection upon the zeal and devotion of his legal representatives in their efforts to carry out the purposes of his will that has fallen under my eye or been brought to my notice. As every trust called into existence exclusively for the welfare of the public requires, for its greatest fficiency, to be administered in a way not only to deserve but to enjoy the confidence of the public, I am impelled to ask you to extend the nospitality of your columns to a few words in reply to your strictures, less as a vindication of the trustees of the Tilden Trust than to prevent such a perversion of the public judgment as to add another to the numerous embarrassments with which the trustees have had to contend in their efforts to second Mr. Tilden's purpose of giving to the city, which was his home during all of his adult life, a library in all respects befitting the commercial metropolis of the nation.

You say that so far as you know the trustees of this trust have taken no steps to carry out the project that Mr. Tilden had at heart: that apparently they can agree upon nothing to do, and in their incertitude are inviting just reproach from the public.

To these grave imputations I reply that on the very day that letters testamentary were issued to the executors and trustees of Mr. Tilden's will they were served with papers by which one of the heirs at law institute ings to have the clause of the will which created the Tilden Trust declared invalid. The history of the litigation which ensued is familiar to the public. Of this it is sufficient to say here that the questions in controversy were not disposed of by the courts until 1892, or a little more than two years ago. The trustees had nothing to do with the framing of Mr. Tilden's will; they had nothing to do with the final judgment of the Court of Appeals except to employ the ablest counsel they could find in the State the sam that were in the employ of Mr. Tilden at the time of his death-to defend the will.

Mindful, however, of the uncertainties of the aw, the trustees, through their counsel, about six months before the final decision of the appellate court, negotiated a compromise with one of the heirs at law by which, during the year 1892, the Tilden Trust came into possession of a property valued at about \$1,800,000; a property which, in spite of the financial disorders of the past two years, is now worth about \$2,000,000 Of this sum the city will owe every cent to the trustees, for had they not taken the risk and responsibility of making the compromise every enny of the fund consecrated by Mr. Tilden to the purposes of a library would have gone to the

penny of the fund consecrated by Mr. Tilden to the purposes of a library would have gone to the heirs at law.

Was it quite fair to say then that the trustees have taken no steps to carry out practically the project Mr. Tilden had at heart?

Now, let us see whether the trustees have exposed themselves to the reproach of doing nothing during the succeeding two years any more than during the preceding six, while the estate was hung up in the courts.

About the time the Tilden Trust came into possession of the fragment of the fund of which I have just outlined the history, the municipal government of this city decided to erect a new and more capacious building for municipal purposes in the City Hall park, and laier to remove the old City Hall to the site now occupied by the reservoir on the east can of Bryant Park. As soon as they became aware of the purpose of the municipal authorities, the trustees of the Tilden Trust proposed to them to reconstruct the City Hall in a way to adapt it and them to appropriate it to the use of the Tilden libary. This proposition met with favor, and during the winter of 1892-3 the Legislature passed and the Governor signed the acts necessary for carrying it into effect.

The public hailed the scheme with general acclaim, and for some months thereafter the indications were favorable for its realization. Even The Sun lent it the invaluable advantage of its commendation. As the removal of the old City Hall to the reservoir sits must necessarily precede the construction of the new municipal building, the trustees had a right to feel reasonably sanguines that that work would begin as carly as weather would permit in 1894. For reasons which this is neither the time nor place to discuss, the Legislature in May last repealed the act which only a year before it had enacted, by which the power to make the proposed improvements lad been conferred upon the city, and the same Governor that signed the act which original power to make the proposed for availing ourselves of such an opportunity of o

act conferring the power signed the act while revoked it.

I presume you will not question the propriety of our availing ourselves of such an opportunity as was here held out to us by the city and the Legislature for having our library housed without any encroachment upon the fund required for its operation and increase; still less will you hold us responsible for its revocation. Only a few months have elapsed since this revocation. It was a great disappointment to us. We were perplexed, but not in despair; cast down, but not destroyed.

It was a great disappointment to us. We were perplexed, but not in despair; cast down, but not destroyed.

We have improved the interval faithfully in studying many projects and the feasibility of an alliance with several institutions, among others with the one that seems to meet with most favor with The Sun. The alliance with Columbia College, which had many features to commend it, the trustees had informally under consideration for several months. It was finally dismissed from their thoughts for various reasons, among which the most conclusive with myself individually were that it was not Mr. Tilden's purpose to establish a university library, but a library for the people; not merely a reference library, but a lending library as well; that such library should be as near as practicable to the centre of population instead of being (as one on the Columbia University grounds must forever beremote from the centre of population. And, finally, if Mr. Tilden had intended to endow a college with his wealth he would have done it in his lifetime, or signified such intention in his will. He did neither.

Of the several projects now occupying the attention of the trustees, there are none which at present have reached such a stage of maturity as would warrant us in taking the press or the public into our confidence. That time will come, however, probably at no distant day, when I trust that the result of our deliberations will prove as acceptable to both as our action hither to has appeared to be. Meantime the fund in our hands is constantly increasing and much as I deprecate any unnecessary delay in its application, it is well to bear in mind that every day that such application has been deferred has been employed in repairing the depredations made upon the original bequest.

John Bigelow.

21 GRAMERCY PARK, Jan. 9.

January Eight. There were lots of celebrations

In the West and in the East; There were viands and libations For the largest and the least; There were speeches, speeches, speeches; The torrent would not dam, When it turned upon the kero Who punched old Pakenham

of a glorious past, and told, in hyperbolic story, Of the wondrous deeds of old; They pointed to the future, And saw on Vict'ry's brow A limb of justrous laurel, Which they cannot see there now.

They gloried in the glory

At the time of all this blowing, 'Way down in Tounesage A grim, gray ghost was showing ome signs of energy; He sighed deep in his bosom. And now and then would cuss The meanwhile turning over In his sarcophagus.

He nodded, not quite gently, At most that he could hear Helistened to the buncambe, And thought of recent facts. Whereby his party'd got it

Be sat up, and intently,

Where chickens get the axe. He knew the wretched story, Which had disturbed him there A triumph, transitory.

Then hearing still the speaking, He shook his bony head, and grouned: "By the Eternal, lim glad that I am dead!"

AMBASSADORS MAY ALL RESIGN. Their Position Humiliating and Their Use Otness Impaired Because of Underpay.

From the Philadelphia Press. WASHINGTON, Jan. 5,-Altogether it has been understood in a general way that our diplomatic service, so far as its higher ranks are concerned. is not in a flourishing condition. It will be news to everybody that a crisis has been reached in the affairs of the five Ambassadors now stationed in European capitals by the Government of the United States. Secretary Gresham has intimated to the President, and this can be stated on the authority of a letter written by the Secretary himself, that the position of the Ambasaadors is such as to warrant immediate ac tion by Congress. Should no action be taken by that body, it is almost certain that Clifton R. Breckinridge, our Ambassador to Russia, and Theodore Runyon, who holds the same post in Germany, will resign. There has been circulated a statement to the effect that Mr. Breckinridge has already announced his intention of abandoning his post. That statement, however,

s premature. The whole trouble is the result of the longstanding salary grisvance. As everybody knows, our Ambassadors receive a very inade quate stipend. Their salary is \$17,500 a year each, but \$50,000 is pronounced barely sufficient to maintain the dignity of the position. Mr. Runyon in Germany and Mr. Eustis in France have, even with the exercise of the closest cconomy, spent twice their respective salaries and ore in expenses connected with the posts they . These details will surprise no one. But it il be news to announce that the Ambassadors have held two conferences abroad, one in Lon-don and another in Paris, for the purpose of making unanimous presentation to the State Department that their usefulness is almost

making unanimous presentation to the State Department that their usefulness is almost nominal.

On his way to St. Petersburg Mr. Breckinridge saw both Mr. Runyon and Mr. Eustis. Mr. Breckinridge had heard that his expenses in Europe would be very heavy, far more than his salary. As he is a man of very moderate means he felt the necessity of getting their advice. He expressed his feelings with candor when he was informed of the humiliating straits to which his fellow diplomats were reduced. Then it was that a runner of the resignation of the Ambassador to Russia was circulated. Meanwhile, however. Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, Ambassador to the Court of St. James, had been in the United States, and one of the express objects of his visit here was to impress upon the State Department the manner in which our national dignity is compromised acroad. Nothing leaked out in this matter, however, as it was felt to be injudicious and a violation of the ethics of diplomacy to make any revelations of the conjunctur facluses, to employ the term invented by Metternich for the condition which, in any one less exalted than an ambassador, is known as hard up. But Mr. Bayard had three conferences with the Secretary of State on the subject of ambassadoria salaries.

Mr. Gresham, during these interviews, it is said, had opportunity to read letters from Mr. Wayne Mac Veagh, Mr. Eustis, and Mr. Runyon, all setting forth the fact that their positions were little short of ridiculous, Their own wish had been to resign, but as the demission, to use another diplomatic term, of all our Ambassadors &t once night create an unpleasant impression, it was deemed best that the retirements should take place at intervals of a few months. As an illustration of the position in which our

pression, it was deemed best that the retirements should take place at intervals of a few months. As an illustration of the position in which our Ambassadors are placed, the following itemized statement of Mr. Eustis's expenses is interesting:

House rent in Paris, per year.
Amhensador's coach and livery
Diplomatic dinners and entertainments.
One ball per annum.
Entertaining American naval officers.
Attending State functions.
Official presentations. Total

827.000 peated, the alliant peat the reported to Washington as persona hon grain. Having accepted the courtesles, he is bound to reciprocate them. In the holiday and vacation season his post is even more trying. He must go where the powers go. He is obliged to lease a chateau, or at the humblest a villa. There are always American interests needing the support of an Ambassador at a foreign power. Were the social side of diplomatic his neglected, American interests would be deprived of all protection. A conspicuous instance of this is the manner in which American beef and hams were allowed entry into Germany for years, in spite of domestic agitation, colely owing to the personal influence of our Minister to Berlin.

The other Ambassadors are in an equally sorry plight. Mr. Bayard is out, so far, about \$25,000.

The other Authors are in an equality applight. Mr. Bayard is out, so far, about \$25,000 on his mission. Mr. MacVeagl, spent \$20,000 in Rome during the first three months of nestay. The money question has reached a crisis. wing to the recent elevation of our Ministers to the capitals of Great Britain, France, Germany, taly, and Russia to the rank of Ambassadors, When we had Ministers only the situation was ad enough, but now it has become well nigh

At the same time our Ambassadors have urged

intolerable.

At the same time our Ambassadors have urged their claims with great moderation. It is well known to them all that the Administration concurs fully in their view of the matter, but Secretary Gresham made a personal plea to Mr. Bayard to use his influence with his colleagues in Europe to remain patient until the time when their situation can be made known to Congress. This Mr. Bayard has already done, for on his arrival in London he sent letters, which he had previously written in this country and shown to his official superior, in which the hope of amendment of their situation was held out.

At the present time Mr. Gresham has received communications from the Ambassadors setting forth that their positions are absolutely untenable. At their conference the American diplomats agreed upon a representation to the State Department that, in their opinion, it would be advisable in the interests of our national dignity to reduce at once the grade of our foreign establishment to its former level. This would save each diplomat \$10,000 a year, since a Minister is saved coach expenses and the cost of entertaining other Ambassadors. Unfortunately, however, such a proceeding would leave the Ambassadors from the five foreign powers in Washington in a very undignified position. Their Governments would undoubtedly recall them and the catents cordials would be in jeopardy.

It is well known to our State Department that Mr. Runyon would certainly have succeeded in bringing about a satisfactory settlement of the

It is well known to our State Department that Mr. Runyon would certainly have succeeded in bringing about a satisfactory settlement of the meat exclusion affair in Germany had he been allowed more ample funds. The need of a few thousand dollars at a critical moment has thus cost one great American industry hundreds of thousands of dollars a year and thrown many men in the West out of employment. And besides that, Mr. Runyon is about \$20,000 poorer now than on the day of his appointment. The situation, to sum up, is this: Our Ambassadors are slowly ruining themselves abroad and they want to come home. One by one they propose to come first. But Mr. Gresham will make an urgent representation of the difficulty to Congress through the President, and the country will then learn whether we shall do without Ambassadors or stop making them the laughing stock of Europe.

A Quay County Wanted in Pennsylvania. From the Philadelphia Press.

HARRITON, Jan. 8.—The new county movement assumed definite shape here to night when a public meeting was held in the Opera House. The vast auditorium was packed to the doors, and the unanimity of sentiment for a division of Luzerne was antij demon-strated. Among the resolutions offered were the following:

lowing:
Whereas. The junior Senator of Pennsylvania, in national Congress by his dorbits to the Interests of his State, has entitled himself to the respect and esteem of the recopic of Pennsylvania, without regard to party affliations his colleagues new have the name associated with one of the goographical divisions of the State, and whereas it is not hope in the near future to be able to add to the number of the counties of Pennsylvania.

sylvania. Resched. That it is the sense of this meeting that should we be successful in forming a new county, we county of Quay. The mention of the junior Senator's name was ly applicated and the resolution unanimously

Preserve the Spered Codfish!

In moving into its new hall, the Massachusetts Legislature proposes to leave behind it the memerable emblom familiar to all readers of Tax Six as "the sacred coddsh of Massachusetts." It appears that this It appears that this piscatorial effigy was hung at the base of the dome of the Massachusetta State House in 1784 as a reminder of the importance of the fisheries to the State of Mas-anchusetts. It is surprising that the Bay State legistators should be willing to abandon an emblem of sue), creditable antiquity, and they are open to the sus picton of having allowed an irreverent New York newspaper to hugh them out of their falsity to an interesting feticle.

Bifurcation Treated by a Lexicographer. To run Emron or Tun Sun-Sir; Whether em-To the geography, anatomy, botany, sociogy, or any other branch of science, bifurcation, as a word, means a division into two branches, like the times of a fork.

The dictionaries consulted by your correspondents, "limothly Jones" and "k." are most proper therefore in their omission of a reference to a special geographical use, their province being to unfold word incanings, not to chronicle word applications.

FOREIGN NOTES OF REAL INTEREST

Cornellus Hers's real estate in Paris was sold reently for 1.348,000 france Denmark's Queen is suffering from an attack of shingles, and is, consequently, confined to her aparts

The canal connecting the Baltic with the North Sea.

Afty-nine miles in length, is now finished except a few minor details.

A man in London cut his throat the other day he cause a Salvation Army band playing outside his house would not stop.

Drawings executed in London were recently success.

fully transmitted by telegraph to Paris by means of the Gray telautograph.

Argon is the name which has been given to the new

Argon is the name which has been given to the new element in the atmosphere discovered by Lord Ray-leigh and Prof. Ramsay. A sum of £2,500 has been given to the Royal College of Physicians by Dr. H. Weber to establish a prize for cases on the prevention of consumption.

Alexandre Dumas was made a Grand Officer of the

Legion of Honor on New Year's Day, and Frideric Mistral, the author of "Mirelo," an Officer.

Three thousand vessels have used the Manchester Ship Canal in the first year after its opening. Of these 501 were foreign vessels bound to Manchester direct.
To stop brigandage on the line of the Sherian rail-

colony of Cossacks.

Norwegian theatregoers have need of all their courage. Björnson and Ibsen in bronze will stand on either side of the entrance to the new Cord-tians. e tre. The Norwegian sculptor, Stefan Sinding is

Over 20,000 persons have been set free from Rus

road, in the region of the river Amour, the Russian

Government is about to establish there a permanent

sian prisons or have had their sentences lightened by the action of the new Czar's proclamation of last November, and many more will be dealt with as soon as their cases can be examined.

Herr Helmer, a Vienness sculptor, is employing color in the decoration of tombs. One of his monu ments represents a young girl offering gifts to those

to uo the work.

left behind. She stands in a renalssance gateway, with angels floating about her, and a landscape with a field of littles in bloom in the background.

In some of the towns of Istria, in Austria, the authorities have struck from the jury lists for this year the names of all persons who know on'y Italian, and not Slavonic. This effects a large proportion of the

town population, which is largely Italian, the Slave-nians living chiefly in the country districts.

Kaiser Wilhelm sent to the officers of the Scots Grays, the regiment of which he is honorary Colonel. four eight lighters as a Christmas present. They are grenades on tripod claws resting on a marble base, with the monogram " W. L. R.," and the imperial

erown on one side, and "Aldershot, August, 1894," the date of his visit, on the other. King Humbert does not spare himself in the economics forced upon italy; itis posts at court were abolished at year, in juding those of minister of the royal household, prefect of the royal palaces, and master of the ceremonies. The first act of the King's reign was to give 20,000,000 france of his private for

tune toward paying his father's debts. Twenty small statues were recently stolen from the front of the Rouen Cathedral and offered for sale to a sculptor in that city. It was only when he undertook to flud out where they came from that they were missed from their places, as they stood high above the ground. The manner of their taking down is still Mme. Severine and the paper she writes in nave been

fined by a Paris court for a libel on ex-Paster and ex-Senator Dide. At the same time M. Dide's widow ob-tained 5,000 francs damages against La Libre Parole for speaking disrespectfully of her, though the Judges saw no libel in the assertion by M. Drui that "Protestants and Jews were six of one and half a dozen of the other."

On Christmas eve the Comtesse de Maupas, living

near Poltiers, received an anonymous letter in which she was warned that she would be blown up by a bomb on Christmas night. On investigation the writer turned out to be the parish priest, who explained that he was laboring under a hallucination. Before her wedding, four years ago, the counters received a simllar letter. A Scotchwoman, a missionary in Morocco, while

travelling with friends on horseback, in attempting to ford a river near the city of Morocco, was carried away by the current. Some Moors drew her out of the river, carried her off to a distance, and hid her, refusing to give her up until they had received a cansom of forty dollars. By the time her friends recovered her she was dead. During the performance on Boxing Day of the Christ-mas pantomime, "Whittington and His Cat," at the

Elephant and Castle Theatre, in London, the actress who played King Cut, after a song and dance, dropped dead behind the scenes, the inquest showed, from tight lacing. The play was not stopped, and the woman's husband, who was the clown in the pantomime, was obliged to act his part to the end.

In ten years the English Society for the Prevention

of Cruelty to Children has rescued 109,000 little children from the inhumanity of their parents. Of these, 25.437 were victims of violence, 62.887 were suffering from neglec: and starvation, 12.668 were compelled to beg: 4,400 young girls were rescued from a life of vice, and 3,205 children were taken from travelling shows, where they were employed in dangerous performances or as monstrosities. For the Madagascar expedition France is construct-

ing as fast as possible a flotilla of light draught gun boats and barges. Eight of the gunboats draw only sixteen inches of water and are 85 feet long by 17 feet beam. Four others are somewhat larger, with a draught of 24 inches. Engines and bollers are on deck and can produce a speed of six and a half knots. Each gunboat is armed with two lig-inch rapid-fire guns, protected by armor plating.
Forty-two centenarians, thirty women and twelve

nen, were discovered in Great Britain last year by the St. James Gazette. Among them were the Dowager Viscountess Sidmouth, 100, 44 years a wife and 30 years a widow; Evan Baines, in Wales, at 100, whose pirth is entered in the parish register for 1788; Mrs. Barah Thomas, who on her 106th birthday received 106 shillings from the Prince of Wales, and who is an inveterate smoker, and Ellen Roche, who died in county Cork at the reputed age of 115, and was an ar dent smoker and snuff taker. Sir Hoger Tichborne has been discovered again in

Australia. This time he is a lunatic named William Creswell, in the asylum at Paramatta. Jean Line who figured in the trial, tells a story of Tichborne's salling from Rio Janeiro in 1854 on the ship felia for New York, of the ship's being stolen by Captain and crew, changed in appearance, called the Osprey, and taken to Australia, where she was sold. He identifies Creswell as the lost baronet. On the other hand, a Catholic priest asserts that Tichborne died in an asy um for the improvident at Geelong in 1853.

A highwayman on a bleyele came upon a young

lady who was watching the sanget on the Cornics road, near Mentone, lately, took her purse, and de manded her watch and chain. While she was remov ing the chain from her neck he walked off from the bleycle to light a cigarette, whereupon the young woman jumped on the machine and tore down hill to Mentone. From there a telegram was sent to Vintimiglia, and the robber was caught in a trap, for the perpendicular cliff on the one side and the preci-ples on the other make it impossible to get out of the

A new lot of manuscripts, believed to be genuine, of Napoleon I, has recently turned up. The papers were arranged by Napoleon himself for the private use of his uncle, Cardinal Fesch, were sold by the notorious Libre to Lord Ashburnham, and found their way to the Laurentian Library at Florence. Among them are a large number of letters written by Paoil, the famous Corsican patriot, to Napoleon, and a paper on Corsican history dictated by Napoleon himself. In some of the ocuments Napoleon expresses his regret at leaving is native island, and his disgust that it is occupied by the French.

M. Leontyeff, the leader of the Bussian expedition into Central Africa, declares that the object of the en-terprise is not simply exploration, but also the establishment of relations between Russia and Abyssinia where he hopes to counteract the Catholic propagau da. He is the bearer of an address of the Russian Ge ographical Society to "Menellk, the Orthodox Empe ror of Ethiopia, the second of the tribe of Ouda, by ood's grace the great Emperor of the rulers of Eth The expedition will start from the French post of Obock, on the Red Sea, and, it is planned, will pend two years in Abyssinia and also visit the

Diego Cano's pillar, marking the farthest anoth of the Portuguese discoveries in 1480, has been removed by the Germans from Cape Cross in Damaraland, South Africa, and placed in the collection of the Marine Akademie at Kiel. The pillar consists of a shaft six feet six inches high and a foot in diameter. with a capital seventeen inches deep, hewmout of a single piece of marble. On the upper surface is the mark of the place to which the cross, also brought to Kiel, was fastened with lead. On one face of the capital are the arms of Portugal, in the form they first took in the reign of John II.; the other faces are covered by a Latin inscription in tiothic characters, the substance of which is repeated in Portugers. in the same characters, on the shaft of the column. It reads: "From the testioning of the world there had elapsed 6.624 32428 and from the birth of Christ 1483, when the most esalted and most screne King, Don John the let of Portugal, ordered a column to be executed by da knight, Diogo Cano." Two similar coluc-Punta Santa Maria, formerly Cape Santa As attable, dated 1492, and from Cape Negro, were removed in 1801 to the Lisbon Museum. Emperor William has sent out to Cape Cross, to be erected on the spot from which the pillar was taken, an exact fac simils of the monument, in polished dark gray grants, with in addition, the arms of Germany and this inscription in German: "By order of his Majesty, the German Em-peror and King of Prussia, William II., this was erected in 1894 in place of the original pillar, which

had become weatherworn to the course of years,"